

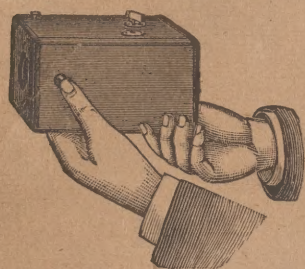
PLAIN TALK

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VOL. X.—No. 74.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1891.

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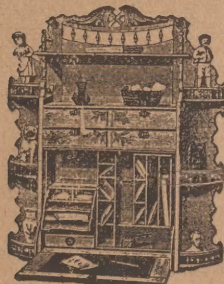
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Your attention for a moment, please. PLAIN TALK seeks the patronage of all "Exchangers." In addition to its own extensive following in this direction, it has recently assumed the subscription list of the late *Exchange and Mart*, of Boston, and for actual "returns" probably excels any paper published. The cost is slight, as \$1.00 pays for a year's subscription, with full privileges of the "Exchange and Sales Department." Those who do not care to subscribe can send their announcements at one cent per word. YOU are invited to subscribe and make use of the Department.

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PLAIN TALK.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 74.

GENERAL PUTNAM'S DUEL.

BY JOHN C. AUSTIN.

"It looks as if Colonel Moore is spoiling for a fight of some sort, after all, General."

"Yes, and all because I answered his demand of surrender with a note saying that, so far from surrendering, I would very likely have *his* carcass safely stowed away under a prisoner's guard before the week is out," and "old Put" laughed heartily at the thought of the haughty Briton's discomfiture.

"I suppose you will pay no attention to his challenge?" inquired Major Barton.

"Oh yes, I shall, Major. I shall accept it," and the General chuckled so gleefully that his aid-de-camp eyed him in open-mouthed astonishment.

"You will accept it?" he ejaculated, in a mystified tone.

"Yes; if Colonel Moore wants a duel, I'll wager he will get his fill before I'm through with him," and the General chuckled again.

"I shall appoint you as my second, Major," he continued.

"You may retire for a few minutes, and I will send an orderly for you when my note of acceptance is ready to take across the lines."

The Major withdrew in a much perplexed state of mind, and walked over to his own tent to think it over. Presently an orderly summoned him to the General's quarters again.

"There, Major, read that. The Colonel may be a better shot than I am, and as he is lighter he is surely a more active swordsman, and I don't intend to give him that advantage," with which the General shoved the note, hardly yet dry of ink, across the table toward Major Barton.

than mine, hence I will not name pistols. I am too heavily built for effective sword combat—again you have the advantage of me. I therefore name the only manner in which we can meet on terms of equality—that each shall sit on a keg of gunpowder, with lighted fuse, and await the explosion of one or the other. My time is to-morrow morning; my place, the middle of the turnpike. Respectfully,

ISRAEL PUTNAM, General American Army.

"But, General, that is certain destruction to both of you," said the Major, in dismay. "Think of the consequences—think what the American forces would lose in your death. It would be far better to pay no attention to the challenge sent you."

"My mind is thoroughly made up," replied Putnam. "You will please convey the acceptance across the lines at once."

With dismal forebodings of the result, Major Barton took the letter and went to his quarters to don the full equipments of a staff officer to the commanding general. Ready for the journey—if such it might be termed, for it was hardly more than a stone's-throw between the pickets of the two armies—the Major determined to make one more attempt to dissuade his headstrong commander from his purpose, but with little hope of success. It proved fruitless.

Under a white flag the Major made his way up to the pickets of the British forces, where he was blindfolded, by way of precaution, so that he could not form an estimate of the strength of the enemy's army. He was led up to the tent of the belligerent Colonel, whom he found impatiently awaiting General Putnam's reply.



The latter took it up anxiously. His fears for the result of a duel were in no way allayed by the perusal; for the note read as follows:

COLONEL THOMAS A. MOORE, British Army.

Sire—I accept your proposition for a duel, and name as my second Major George Barton, who will present this letter. Your firearms are better

His eyes blazed indignantly as he quickly read the note. "Zounds, sir, he's trifling with me. The impudent rebel! I'll teach him to fool with a British Commander," he growled angrily.

"Pardon me, sir; but the General means just what he says. One keg will surely explode before the other—the

survivor can escape before his keg, too, explodes. He will be the winner of the duel," explained Major Barton.

Colonel Moore paused a moment reflectively.

"Tell your commander that I agree," he said after a brief interval. "But I must say that it is a singular manner in which to accept a challenge—very singular."

The Major was again blindfolded and led from the Colonel's tent through the British camp to the outposts of the patriot army. He made his way at once to the General's quarters to report the result of his mission.

"Colonel Moore has accepted your proposition, General, although he was at first indignant at your apparent trifling with him."

"Trifling, eh?" chuckled the General. He will find out that it is a pretty serious sort of trifling—for him, at least. It'll put his courage to a higher test than getting out of the way of the bullets during a skirmish; and now, Major, you may get for me two empty powder kegs—we've more of that sort, I reckon, than of full ones. Have them brought here at once."

The Major obeyed, wondering whether the old war-horse was going to fight his duel with two empty kegs. But he knew the General's indomitable courage too well to believe anything of the sort.

Meanwhile the General had not been idle. While his trusted aide had been within the British lines, he had dispatched two soldiers on a mysterious errand to the rear.

"It seems to me the General's getting crazier every day," commented one of them as they drove back toward a nearby farm. "I wonder if he expects we'll stick here long enough to plant and raise a crop. And if we did we couldn't live on onions."

"No, hardly; but the General knows what he's about—trust him for that. Old Put isn't to be caught napping; and besides, if he wanted to plant it, he wouldn't be in such a hurry. You know he said it must be here—two bushels at least—by night."

"Well, as for me, I'll drop the problem," was the reply.

Two hours later the two men drove back toward camp at a brisk pace, and made directly for the General's quarters. There they stopped, and lifted a barrel from the wagon. The General ordered it carried inside the house.

"Instead of two bushels we got a barrel full, and good measure at that," remarked one of the men, as Old Put stood looking on.

"You've done well, boys," the General replied, rubbing his hands approvingly.

The next morning was a time of busy preparation around the General's headquarters. Old Put seemed to be in the best of spirits, and himself was giving orders regarding the duel that was to take place. A large powder barrel, tightly fastened, was at length placed upon a wagon, together with the two empty kegs that Major Barton had secured, and, led by the General and his aide, the wagon moved off toward the appointed place on the turnpike. There the barrel and kegs were unloaded, and the wagon returned to camp, leaving the General and the Major alone.

Soon the irascible Colonel and a British officer of his staff came down the road alone, and the two aides advanced to meet each other. They conversed for a moment, and then walked over to the powder barrel, and knocked in its head.

Then they filled the two empty kegs from the contents of the barrel. The kegs were primed with a fuse at the bung-holes, and set a little way apart on the road.

All was now ready. Both kegs had been filled with the same powder, consequently there was no possibility of any sharp practice on either side.

General Putnam took his seat upon one keg, and Colonel Moore sat calmly down upon the other. The British officer lighted the fuse on Old Put's keg, while Major Barton performed the same service for the keg upon which the British Colonel was seated.

Both seconds took to their heels at once, and placed a safe distance between themselves and the scene of the anticipated explosion. A keg of gunpowder with a light on one end of it is not a pleasant neighbor, and their haste is not to be wondered at.

The two fuses spluttered and sparkled viciously. Both officers watched the glowing cords anxiously as the fatal

spark drew nearer to the deadly charge beneath them that would blow one or both into eternity.

Both were worked up to the highest pitch of excitement. Great beads of cold perspiration rolled down the Colonel's face, and he gritted his teeth and clenched his fists nervously in the terrible ordeal.

But Old Put stolidly watched his spark with no further sign of the tremendous tension upon his nerves than his quick, short breathing.

As the fire that meant probable death approached his keg, Colonel Moore grew more and more excited. He watched until the fuse shortened itself to within a half-inch of the keg itself, and the strain became too much for him. Life was worth more to him than the doubtful honor of being blown to pieces.

With a yell that would have done credit to a cannibal, he jumped from his seat and bounded up the side of the road as if a horde of savages were after him.

Old Put remained calmly on his keg and watched the running Britisher for a moment.

"Don't be in such a hurry, Colonel," he shouted at the rapidly running officer. "It's *only onion seed!*" and he broke into a laugh that might readily have been heard in the red-coat camp.

But Colonel Moore had no further business with gunpowder kegs or duels, and he paid no heed to the shout. His aide followed him, leaving the General and Major Barton complete masters of the field.

At the General's explanation to the fleeing duelist, a flood of light had dawned upon the anxious Major. It would be hard to say who wore the broadest grin when he energetically wrung the General's hand as soon as he could get to him.

"How's that, Barton, eh?" chuckled General Putnam. "Now you know why I insisted on accepting the challenge."

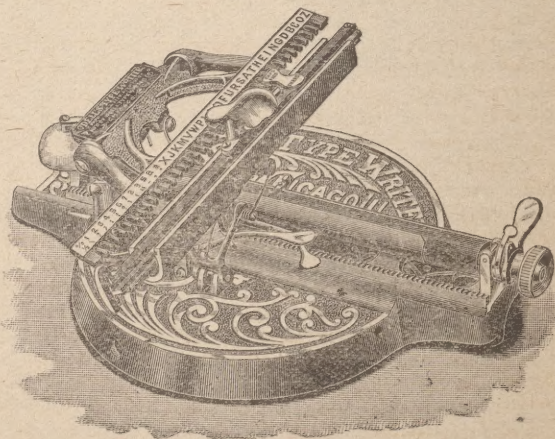
"Yes," replied Barton. "His courage was put to the test and couldn't stand it."

"And that means the end of this campaign here. He will be so ashamed when his men hear how he lost courage and ran that we need have no fear that he will bother *this* branch of the American army again."

And the General was right. Colonel Moore withdrew his troops at once and marched to rejoin General Clinton's forces at New York, leaving the despised "rebels" complete masters of the field after the bloodless battle.

"Odell, the King."

THE above words are the foundation for the word-building contest which closes on October 10th. The contest is likely to be a sharp one, but there will be time after the receipt of this paper for bright boys and girls to send in their lists. The prize is a fine one, and the winner will be proud of it. Look at this picture of the type-writer.



Regarding Prizes.

SOME prize essays, etc., yet remain in the hands of the editor for consideration, but all will be passed upon and the winners duly announced in the next issue. In that issue several new and interesting contests will be announced.

Sons of Veterans Department.

[By an error of "Make-up" it is rendered necessary to conclude this Department on this page instead of page 158.]

Bartow S. Weeks, of New York, is the new commander-in-chief. He is 32 years of age and is a college graduate. He is the First Assistant District Attorney of New York City. Here is of Revolutionary stock.

Henry S. Fuller, of Wisconsin, is next in authority. He is 28 years of age, and is engaged in the insurance business.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief is Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, Ind. He is 30 years of age, and a prominent real estate man.

It will be seen from the above brief report of the convention that a great deal of good work was accomplished the result of which we prophecy a grand success.

NEW CAMPS FORMED.

The following new camps have been lately mustered in the Pennsylvania Division:

Leechburg Camp, No. 256, Leechburg, Armstrong County (re-organized), 25 recruits, by Past Captain W. E. Lloyd, Camp No. 155, Captain, W. E. Henderson.

Camp 259, Philadelphia, 711 Spring Garden Street, 53 recruits, by Division Councilman, C. C. Morton, Captain William M. Reed, 619 Green Street.

Major J. F. Mackey Camp, No. 181, Franklin, Venango County (re-organized), 11 recruits, by Frank M. Levier, Camp No. 38, Captain, Frank Barr.

Wm. A. Stone Camp, No. 300, Bakerstown, Allegheny County, 18 recruits, by Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred G. Loyd, A. D. C. Captain, W. J. Gillespie, Flick P. O., Butler County.

Col. E. D. Perchment Camp, No. 302, East End, Pittsburgh, Frankstown Avenue, 37 recruits, by Colonel H. M. Rebele. Captain, Louis Faid, care Citizens' Traction Co.

Lykens Camp, No. 303, Lykens, Dauphin County, 23 recruits, by Sergeant-Major Fred Row. Captain, O. F. Reigel.

Captain W. H. Carnichan Camp, No. 394, Troy, Bradford County, 19 recruits, by Captain Charles Hosmer, Camp 30. Captain, George A. Kratzer.

Department of Connecticut Sons of Veterans.

Edited by Rollin T. Toms, Stamford, Conn., (of Camp 49, Connecticut Division, S. V., U. S. A.) to whom all communications from Connecticut camps should be sent.

THE Sons of Veterans of Connecticut will learn with regret that Camp No. 37 has dropped from our ranks.

All Sons of Veterans should do all in their power to avoid this for we do not want to decrease our camps but to increase them.

R. T. T.

S. S. PLATT CAMP, NO 15.

This camp though small in numbers is more than equal large in the principles of friendship, charity and loyalty. Brother S. S. Parker, of this camp had the pleasure of being in Saybrook some time since being the guest of Captain Butler, of Camp 41, and was very favorably impressed with the idea that Saybrook Ferry would be a splendid place to hold our annual field day exercises. It has many advantages over any other place. First, it is easy of access from all parts of the state, being on the line of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., only one quarter of a mile from the parade ground which overlooks the Connecticut River and Long Island Sound. Accommodations can be had of landlord Bugbee, of the Learned House, which is close by.

The ground in question is well adapted to military training, being composed of several acres of smooth level land. It was on this spot that the inhabitants of Saybrook protected themselves from the British when they sought to invade the river towns in the war of 1812. The old intrenchments are still to be seen on the banks of the river.

Will not the Sons of Veterans look into this and try to have this for our parade grounds next year?

Fraternally yours in F. C. and L.,

S. S. PARKER.

GEO. E. GIBBS CAMP, NO. 39.

Past Capt. A. A. Burnham attended National Encampment C. and C. as Delegate at Large. He reports a very enjoyable and inspiring meeting.

Past Capt. W. F. Symonds spent a few days in Camp at Niantic, with Col. Barber, of Conn. Division S. of V.

In F. C. and L.,

GEO. A. HILL, *Capt. Camp No. 39.*

WM. HORTON CAMP, NO. 44.

On Tuesday evening, August 18, comrade Eugene Atwood of Bloomfield, Conn., dropped in to camp room of 44 and gave us a brief address on past events of the army life he had and our patriotic duties, etc. Comrade Atwood was but fourteen years of age when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers. He is now forty-four; a Congregational minister and lecturer for Connecticut Historical Society. He is a brilliant speaker, full of enthusiasm and is also a S. of V. having been mustered in in New Haven.

Camp 44 is talking of giving a series of dances and entertainments this fall and winter. They had a few dances last spring which were well attended and very enjoyable.

In F. C. and L.,

Capt. J. E. L. ROBBINS.

JOHN M. SIMMS, CAMP NO. 49.

Hobbie Post No. 23 G. A. R. have their annual fair here from the 21st to the 31st of October. John M. Simms, Camp No. 48, S. of V. send a cordial invitation to the different Camps to try and be present some of the evenings, and we will do our best to give all a very enjoyable time.

Respectfully in F. C. and L.,

Lieut. R. T. TOMS.

A Word or Two.

It is more than pleasing to note the interest the Grand Army of the Republic is beginning to take in our Order. Already good results have been attained, and our anticipations will be fully met if we perform our part in the recognition as faithfully as they will. There are many things to prove to their satisfaction that we are worthy sons of noble sires. First and foremost is a proof that we live close to the mission that we are banded together to carry out, but are not so oversure of our ability that we cannot take advice. We must also be a unit in our endeavors, and allow no desire for personal advancement to lead us into any combines or cliques that will cause hard feeling or lead to dissatisfaction in our ranks. He that helps to lift up others elevates himself. Therefore, by sustaining and emulating the Grand Army of the Republic we bring ourselves and our aims more fully before the nation, from whom we shall eventually win the economies and recognition that we are certainly worthy of. We have a work to do, for our ranks must not be depleted but constantly augmented, and if each one of the 125,000 now in the Order were to secure a recruit what a magnificent showing would be made in proof that we will perpetuate the memory of our fathers' services to their country!

Charge, then, against the foes that oppress our advancement, and rally to the bugle call to duty, and within a year's space we will not only surprise ourselves, but also the veterans and the nation.

The command is "Forward." Let no Son shirk his duty. THEO. E. JONES, in *The Picket Guard*.

A Duty for the Ladies' Aid.

Dear reader, there is a little though secret duty that demands your attention. Twenty-nine years ago you collected the pennies that procured the flags under which your strong men marched proudly to the scenes of strife. Through the smoke and devastation of battle they bore their cherished flags, and though they often fell with dying color bearers, they were forsaken only in death, and the majority were brought back by the few who had sworn to protect their honor. To-day those old flags lie folded, or hang among the archives of our Grand Army posts, in many cases a tattered mass of tell-tale remnants of carnage and patriotic death. The old boys prize these sacred shreds. Perhaps it has never occurred to some of you that a sacred duty is demanded of you, to meet with needle, thimble and thread and carefully repair these honored flags, that they may remain to speak of the past when every member of the G. A. R. has pitched his tent on the eternal camping ground.—*National Vidette*.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY

MRS. N. F. PERKINS, OCEANUS, N. Y.

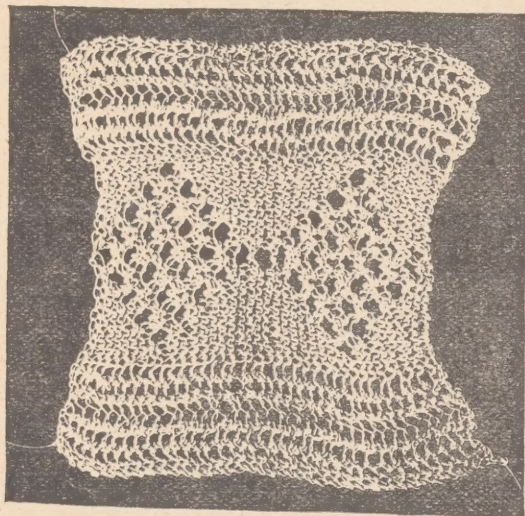
Fancy Work.

WIDE OPEN INSERTION.

To match wide lace in June number of PLAIN TALK.

(Requested.)

CAST on forty-two stitches, knit across plain. First row—Sl. one, k. one, t. over twice, seam two together, k. two, over once, n., t. over twice, seam two together, k. nine, n., t. over twice, n., k. nine, t. over twice, seam two together, k. two, t. over once, n., t. over twice, seam two together, k. two. Second row—Sl. one, k. one, over twice, seam two together, k. two, t. over once, n., t. over twice, seam two together, k. eleven, seam loop, k. ten, t. over twice, seam two together, k. two, thread over once, narrow, thread over twice, seam two together, k. two. Third row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, seam two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. twenty, n., o. two, seam two together, k. two. Fourth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Fifth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. seven, n., o. two, n., n., o. two, n., k. seven, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Sixth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together,

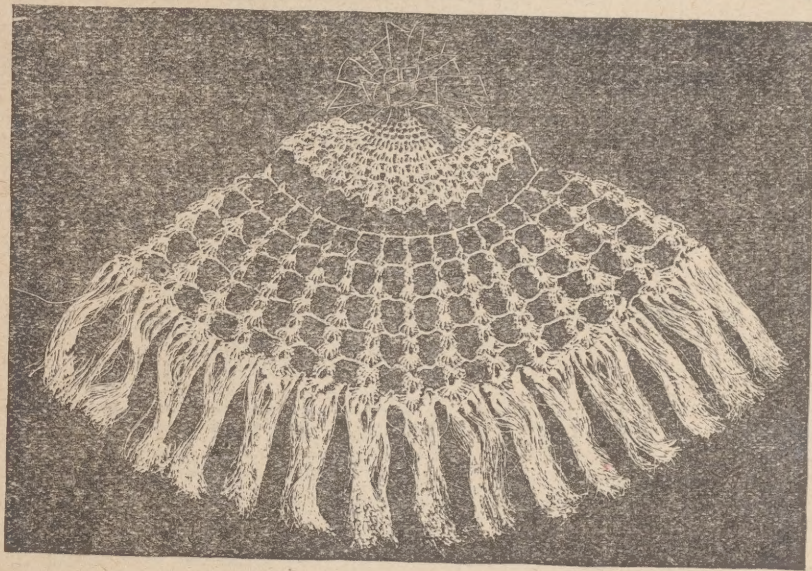


k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. nine, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. eight, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Seventh row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, s. two together, k. two. Eighth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. two. Ninth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. five, n., o. two, n., n., o., n., k. five, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. three. Tenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. seven, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. six, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Eleventh row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twelfth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, seam two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. three, n., o. two, n., n., o. two, n., n., o., n., k. three, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two.

Fourteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. five, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. four, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. two. Fifteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Sixteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Seventeenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Eighteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Nineteenth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twentieth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-first row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. three, n., o., n., n., o., n., n., o., n., n., o., n., k. three, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-second row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. five, seam loop, *k. three, seam loop, repeat from star three times, k. four, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-third row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-fourth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-fifth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. five, n., o., n., o., n., n., o., n., k. five, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-sixth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. seven, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. six, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-seventh row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-eighth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two. Twenty-ninth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. seven, n., o., n., n., o., n., k. seven, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirtieth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. nine, seam loop, k. three, seam loop, k. eight, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirty-first row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirty-second row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirty-third row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. nine, n., o. two, n., k. nine, o. two, s. two together, k. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirty-fourth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. eleven, seam loop, k. ten, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., s. two together, k. two. Thirty-fifth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. two. Thirty-sixth row—Sl. one, k. one, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. two, s. two together, k. twenty-two, o. two, s. two together, k. two, o., n., o. twice, s. two together, k. two. Begin first row again.

FAN TIDY.

CHAIN ten, join. Make three rows of sixteen trebles. Next, make three rows of sixteen trebles with chain stitch between each treble. Eighth row.—Two trebles in each chain. Ninth row.—Three trebles between each two trebles of eighth row. Tenth row.—Four trebles in the centre of the three trebles of ninth row. Next two rows the same. Thirteenth row.—Six trebles in centre of last row of trebles. Begin the fan part of tidy with two trebles, (with four chain stitches between) in centre of last row of trebles. Second



row. Same as first. Next two rows four trebles. The next four rows with six trebles, then two rows with eight trebles and last row with twelve trebles. Make knotted fringe about four inches long, fourteen threads in every other space of last row. Run narrow yellow ribbon from fan part to end of fringe, make a bunch of small bows, with any ends and fasten at top of tidy. Forty linen thread is required and a rather coarse steel needle, and five yards of narrow satin ribbon.

Our Cook Book.

WILL not each reader of PLAIN TALK send in her best recipe?

CURRANT CAKES.

Three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder, two cups of sugar, three eggs well beaten, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk. Mix well, then add one cup of currants, washed and dried and well dredged with flour, bake in buttered patty-pans or tin shapes. It is a good plan to wash and prepare the currants the day before.

ELLA.

RAILROAD CAKE.

Two cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, one cup and a half of sugar, three eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of milk, teaspoonful of lemon. Bake in shallow pans in a quick oven.

CORN MUFFINS.

Two cups of entire wheat flour, two cups of Indian meal, three teaspoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder. Mix well, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two cups of milk. Bake twenty minutes in buttered muffin pans.

GRAPE JELLY.

Mash the grapes in a kettle, a porcelain-lined one is the best, set over the fire and cook until thoroughly done. Drain through a sieve and then strain through a stout cloth. To each pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil rapidly for five minutes strain and set away to cool.

MRS. B. B. G.

CLAM FRITTERS.

One cup of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of soda, two eggs well beaten, one cup of milk, twelve clams chopped

fine, pinch of salt and pepper, last add liquor from clams. Fry on a hot griddle rubbed well with salt pork.

CLAM SOUP.

Select twelve large clams, and after chopping them finely add the liquor. Add one pint of cold water and simmer gently, not boil for an hour and a half. The clams will be so well cooked that you seem to have only a thick broth. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and pour into a tureen in which a few slices of well browned toast have been placed. Beat one egg into a cup of milk and add.

ROLLED APPLE PUDDING.

Two cups of white flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of water, mix well and when a smooth dough has been formed, turn out on a moulding board. Roll to the thickness of about a quarter of an inch. Spread two tablespoonfuls of butter on the dough and sprinkle one-third a cupful of sugar over, now spread three pints of pared and chopped apples over all, grating a little nutmeg over apples. Roll up the same as jelly cake, and cut in pieces about an inch and a half long. Butter well the bottom of a cake pan, place the pieces of the roll on end in pan and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with lemon sauce.

LEMON SAUCE.

Mix one saltspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one tablespoonful of corn starch with half a cupful of cold water. Pour one cupful and a half of boiling water on this mixture and place over the fire, add the yellow rind of a lemon cut in thin shavings and simmer for half an hour, beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth; gradually beat into it one cupful of powdered sugar, next the juice of the lemon, finally the yolk of the egg. Strain the boiling mixture upon this one and use the sauce at once.

LAURA.

POTATO CROQUETTES.

Boil and mash potatoes enough to fill two large cups, beat a lump of butter size of a walnut, one egg, pepper and salt to taste, and add to the mashed potatoes. Form into croquettes, rolling lightly between the hands to acquire the proper shape. Roll then in flour and set aside in a cool place to harden. Fry in boiling lard and drain in a colander.

Ladies' Exchange Column.

Exchange notices of not more than forty words inserted free to subscribers only.

Mrs. H. C. Studier, School St., Concord, N. H.—Has a quantity of Souvenir Badges of silk to exchange for others or for curiosities. Correspondence solicited.

Henry Gamache, Lennoxville, P. Quebec, Canada.—Has twenty numbers Yankee Blade, six numbers of Leisure Hour Library and several other books and magazines to exchange for other books and papers.

Miss Minnie Gunn, Mt. Palatine, Ill.—Would like to exchange four inch blocks of gingham, calico, lawn or sateen for charm quilt for same.

Miss Sara Reede, Box 100, North Bergen, N. Y.—Has oil paintings and all sorts of small painted articles suitable for gifts to exchange for dry goods or good offers.

Tillie Norman, Phinney, Custer Co., South Dak.—Will exchange Black Hills gold mine rubies for crazy scraps of silk, satin, velvet or plush.

A Valuable Book.

WOOD-WORKING TOOLS; How to Use them. A Manual, Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THIS book, prepared for the Industrial School Association of Boston, gives, in a series of fourteen chapters, directions and exercises for the use of the various wood-working tools. It is a text-book, a manual, as its title-page shows, and will best accomplish its purpose in the hands of an intelligent and earnest teacher. At the same time it is not without value to any bright boy who would inform himself as to the right way of using common tools. It is fully illustrated, and the engravings are exceptionally clear and satisfactory.

WE furnish the books, you carry them away. See our great combination offer on page 160.

PIECES TO SPEAK.

The editor wishes selections of prose or poetry suitable for declamation or recitation and will give each month one of the "Best Books" to the subscriber who sends in the best selection, it being understood that all received are to be at his disposal. Selections which have not appeared in school speakers are preferred. Remember this prize will be awarded on the 10th of October, and on the 10th of each succeeding month for the present.



Death of John Quincy Adams.

[Words in *Italics* should be emphasized. The sign *plus* indicates that the gesture is to be continued to the next number. The gestures are marked to come on emphatic words, and the motion of the hands should correspond with the stress put upon the words. A more complete system of marking will be adopted hereafter.]

YES! at thy (5) *post*, let the death angel find thee,
O sage revered—O patriot tried and true!
There, in thy country's (4) *presence*, let him bind thee,
Where all her sons the scene sublime may view.
'Twas with thy life a thing in (5) *glorious keeping*,
That Heaven should claim thee in those (1) *halls of state*.
Where thy *great powers*, fame's *common* (6) *heights* o'erleaping,
Shone forth, to *truth* and *freedom* consecrate!
Strong was thy lofty *heart*, and *staunch*, and *fearless*,
Like him who scaled the (7) *mountain crags* alone,
Seeking with earnest eye, *undimmed* and *tearless*,
A (5) *tomb* which God who fashioned ne'er hath shown!
O, 'twas a (1) *glorious sight* to see thee standing
High on our towers, a hoary sentinel,
With eagle eye the (4) *landscape* wide commanding,
And prompt our (5+) *danger* or our (5) *weal* to tell!
The poisoned shafts of (1) *malice* flying round thee
Fell harmless on thy *truth-begirded breast*;
And when with *bays* and *laurels* fame had crowned thee,
'Twas but a *chaplet* for thy (6) *country's crest*!

What a Feller Thinks—An' Does.

IN the magic of the mornin',
When there's vigor in the air,
An' a feller needs no warnin'
Fer his fodder ter prepare;
When the sun hes done ets risin',
'An a feller's risen too,
Et es really quite surprisin'
What a feller thinks he'll do.

Before breakfast, when a-washin'
An' a wipin' han's an' face,
He jest thinks he'll do a slashin'
Lot of work about the place;
Dig the weeds from out the taters,
Hoe the patch of beans an' corn,
Kill the slugs from off termaters,
'Fore they blow the dinner horn.

An' he thinks thet after dinner
He will rake the clover hay,
He is sech an agile spinner
Et'll be ter him but play;
An' then, ef he should get through et,
Es he really thinks he will,—
'Twon't take very long ter do et,—
He will go ter town an' mill.

But the air gits ruther sultry,
E'en before et's nine o'clock,
An' the sunshine extra ultry,
Hot ernough ter melt a rock;
An' a feller wilts et weedin'
An' the hoein' of the corn;
An' he's in the shade a-readin'
'Fore et's noon es sure's yer born.

An' then, es he tries the rakin'
After dinner, of the hay;
Then he says, "Et's better makin',
Most too green ter rake ter-day."
An' he hitches up old Dolly
Ter the wagon with a will,
An', with wife, 'er cousin Molly,
Off he goes ter town an' mill.

So, ye see, et ain't the thinkin'
Thet alone completes the work;
Et es brav'ry 'ithout shrinkin',
Et es courage 'ithout sherk.
Ef a feller flies from under
The refulgent rays of sun,
Do ye think he ought ter wonder
Thet the labor esn't done?
—Edward Vincent, in *Good Housekeeping*.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Contributions for this department are solicited in regard to every variety of indoor and outdoor amusement.

The Kodak Contest.

IT was evident from the start that some one was bound to "win the Kodak," and it was by far the closest contest in two years, and it was in this, that the rule regarding fewest errors and neatness of list applies. More lists were received on this than on any previous contest, and more new contestants joined the ranks to win the coveted prize, while many of the old ones dropped out.

There seems to be a few who are a little put out because they do not win every time. This should not be. From the beginning this was understood to be a good-natured contest, and that each would strive in a spirit of friendliness to out-do the others. Each list is carefully examined and stands on the merit of the one compiling it.

A list of those who stood at the head this month is sub-joined:

	Original.	Errors.	Correct.
Mrs. Ella Falkner,	330	27	303
Adolph Shimonck,	302	1	301
Albert Pennell,	348	47	301
Daisy Nash,	358	57	301
Henry E. McNeil,	370	69	301
Elmer Mayberry,	386	85	301
John W. Stowell,	305	5	300
Mrs. E. R. Chadbourne,	311	11	300
Lem E. Boyer,	316	16	300
Annie Blackie,	318	18	300
W. E. Coats,	327	27	300
Emma L. Hauck,	333	33	300
B. S. Meckel,	317	18	299
Chas. A. Kizer,	323	24	299
R. Griffith,	349	50	299
Mary J. Taber,	317	19	298
T. Wm. Woesner,	369	71	298
Fred Prosser,	379	81	298
Herbert L. Conrad,	317	20	297
Craig E. Nightengale,	333	36	297
T. C. VanKirk,	345	48	297

The first three on the above list are the winners in the "Kodak" contest.

The Next Prize Contest.

MANY suggestions have reached us of late regarding the desirability of some slight changes in the rules governing the prize contests, and it has been decided that hereafter no winner of a first prize shall be allowed to compete

in the word-building for three months thereafter. This rule we believe will meet the approval of all parties concerned. The winner of the "Kodak" prize will not be ruled out, as the notice has not been sufficient, but it will apply to the "Odell" winner.

The word selected for the next contest is

LUZIFECATORY.

The contest will not close until November 15th, and the first prize will be a year's subscription to *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, *Golden Days*, or *Harper's Young People*, as the winner may select. The second prize will be any three of our "Best Books;" the third, any two. In our next issue will be announced a new contest, with unusually attractive and liberal prizes.

Please note the following rules, and be sure you comply with them all. All prize papers must be sent to GEO. D. THOMAS, 14 High Street, Waltham, Mass., who has charge of this contest.

The rules governing the contest are as follows:

1. Only subscribers can compete but any one may send their subscriptions in with their list of words.
2. Proper names will not be allowed, and only words found in the body of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which will be considered a final authority in deciding all disputed points.
3. Prefixes, suffixes and abbreviations will not be counted, nor will plurals be allowed.
4. Words marked "obsolete" will not be counted, unless they are still current in some one of their meanings.
5. Words of different meaning, but spelt the same, count as one word.
6. Words of the same meaning, but spelled differently, count one word for each spelling, unless one is obsolete.
7. No letter can be used more than once in the same word unless used more than once in the word or words used as a basis of the contest.
8. All lists must be written in ink (or on a type-writer) and must be alphabetically arranged, and the words numbered consecutively.
9. The full name and address of the contestant must be written at the top of the first sheet, and also the word used as the basis of the contest.
10. In case of a close contest, the number of errors and the general neatness of the work will be taken into consideration in awarding the prize.
11. The winner of any first prize will be debarred from taking part in the contests for three months after winning such prize.

THE

American Archaeological Association.

President, A. F. BERLIN, Allentown, Pa.
 Vice-President, Dr. D. S. MCARTHUR, Lacrosse, Wis.
 Secretary, A. B. FARNHAM, Bennings, D. C.
 Treasurer, E. J. SHERIDAN, 295 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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 Counterfeit Detector,
 Board of Trustees, JOS. WIGGLESWORTH, Wilmington, Del.; E. J. ROCKWOOD,
 10 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.; G. L. FANCHER, West Winsted, Conn.

Secretary's Report.

IT is my sad duty to announce the death of one of our members.

Mr. William T. Miller, No. 37, A. A. A. died at his home in Parkersburg, W. Va., August 16th, 1891.

Mr. Miller's death will be sincerely regretted by his fellow-members. Life was just opening for him, for though only twenty-three years of age he seemed to be successful in all his undertakings.

An energetic collector, an honest dealer, and a gentleman, only those who knew his character and reputation can realize this loss to our fraternity.

I wish to tender, in behalf of the Association, our sincerest sympathy to those who mourn his loss.

NEW MEMBERS.

- No. 49. Thad Surber, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
 No. 50. A. B. Hoover, P. O. Box 5, Paola, Kan.

APPLICATIONS.

- Geo. W. Racey, Baker, Kan.
 References, A. L. Hale, P. M., Baker, Kan. F. E. Rogers, Ex. P. M. Hiawatha, Kan.
 E. L. Davis, Tullahoma, Tenn.
 References, Prof. T. M. Wilson, Tullahoma, Tenn. L. V. McWhorter, Berlin, W. Va.
 William Bringham, M. D., No. 1,505 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 References, T. E. Conard, S. E. corner 13th and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. F. Scott, S. W. corner 13th and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
 We are indebted to the *Antiquarian* for the last application, and to Mr. McWhorter for the preceeding one.

On account of the fact that but few could attend a convention this fall, it was thought best to postpone it until another year when if our membership continues to increase we may look for an interesting meeting.

A. B. FARNHAM, Sec'y A. A. A.

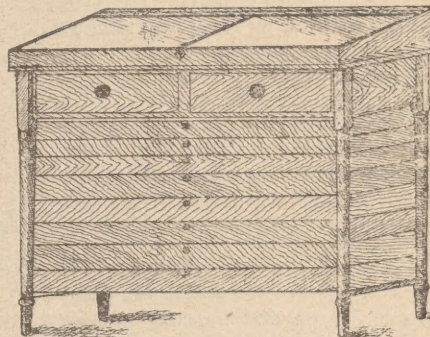
A Cheap Cabinet for Relics, Birds' Eggs, Skins, Insects, Shells, Etc.

BY A. B. FARNHAM.

THE bugbear of many collectors is the problem how to store their collections, that they may be easily accessible, not unsightly and at the least expense. This last is quite an item to many, who being engaged in other business, collect for a recreation and as a pleasant means of acquiring knowledge. (By the way many of the finest collections of relics and specimens of natural history in this country are owned by such persons.)

As a basis for the proposed cabinet, a common hard wood kitchen table, worth about \$1.25, should be procured.

One of natural wood and having two drawers, is the most suitable. For the top, a small case may be made the size of the table top, and say seven inches high at the back, and three inches in front. A sash filled with two or three lights of glass of a suitable size, is to be hinged to the top of this case and may be fastened with either spring-catch, hook, or lock and key. The case may be made of pine or any light wood, the bottom should not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ inches and the



sides $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness. Next a piece of wood should be cut in and screwed or nailed to the table legs at both ends of the table, about three inches from the floor. Pieces of seven-eighths inch pine, two inches wide, answer for these, and a board or boards of the same thickness fastened on them forms a shelf about six inches from the floor. The space between this shelf and the drawer or top of the table is to be filled with two tiers of trays the proper size. They may be of assorted depths, say three, two and one inches, and may be partitioned or not as suits the owner's fancy. Pine or white wood five-eighths inches thick make good frames for the trays. Those to contain light specimens may have sheets of pastboard tacked on with plenty of large headed tacks for bottoms; heavier specimens will require thin wood.

A set of castors for the table legs is a great convenience. The table and outside of case and trays may now be finished in any stain the owner prefers and the cabinet is ready to set up.

A strip of upholstery fringe around the table top and shelf, improves its appearance but is not necessary. It is generally best to turn a screw or two through the bottom of the case into the table top to prevent it from sliding off by any accident.

Eggs, relics, minerals and shells look well on a layer of colored saw-dust, and trays for insects should be lined with cork or some substitute, and some gum camphor may be put in trays of skins and insects by way of discouraging the moths.

Each tray should be labelled in front with its contents, and a complete register of specimens and books of reference may be kept in the table drawer.

PLAIN TALK

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1891.

Plain Talks.

BY REV. F. H. PALMER.

III.

ON MODESTY.

AFTER a young man or woman has formed an earnest purpose to live a noble and useful life, and has determined to be strictly honorable and truthful (see PLAIN TALKS I. and II.,) nothing will give grace and beauty of character more swiftly and surely than a spirit of true modesty. This is that quality that constitutes the real charm of perfect womanliness,—the quality without which no woman can be perfectly charming; and which, at the same time, is a part of the manliness of every true man. As I think of it the essence of modesty seems to consist in an absolutely correct estimate of one's self, a perfect putting of one's self where one belongs. The young man who puts himself unduly forward among his superiors, and takes on all sorts of airs, and boasts of his achievements past and prospective, violates the laws of true modesty. Just as really does the one who attracts universal attention to himself by his backwardness, his bashfulness, his unwillingness to use the talents and opportunities that are really his. The young woman who flirts, and is bold, and thrusts herself into notice is not graced with modesty; but hardly less conspicuous is the one who is so bashful and retiring as never to be willing to enter company or take any earnest part in life. In either sex a self-possessed confidence in one's powers, rights and abilities as of real value to self and others, accompanied by an equal confidence in others' rights and abilities as of fully as much consequence to us as ours to them, will save from error on either hand. A truly modest person, ever eager to serve and please others, but never forthputting and officious about it, is one of life's most gracious productions. Let us all realize the need, especially in this "smart" age, of cultivating this charming grace.

The following anecdote, jotted down some years ago in my note book, from the *Youth's Companion*, shows the difference between a modest and an unmodest man.

"Some time ago a young man fashionably dressed took his seat at the table of the Girard House, in Philadelphia. There was an air of self-conscious superiority about the youth which attracted general attention. He read the menu with smothered disgust, gave his orders with a tone of lofty condescension, and when his neighbor civilly handed him the pepper-box stared at him for his presumption as though

he had tendered him an insult. In short a person of blood could not have regarded a mob of serfs with more arrogant hauteur than did this lad the respectable travelers about him.

Presently a tall, powerfully built old man entered the room, and seated himself at one of the larger tables. He was plainly dressed, his language was markedly simple, he entered into conversation with his neighbor, who happened to be a poor tradesman, and occasionally during his dinner exchanged ideas with a little lady of five summers who sat beside him. The colored servants spoke to him as an old friend. "How is your rheumatism, John?" he said to one, and remembered that another had recently lost his son.

"Who is that old-fashioned gentleman?" asked a curious traveler of the steward.

"Oh, that is Judge Black, the greatest jurist in the country!" was the enthusiastic answer."

"And the young aristocrat? he is surely somebody of note."

"He is a drummer who sells fancy soaps," was the reply."

A true gentleman will always be modest and unassuming, and not too conceited to recognize the real humanity of his fellow-travelers in life's journey. Whoever is too good for his company is not good enough for this world.

At the Gateway of Manhood.

IN the life of every boy there comes a time so heavy with responsibilities that I can never think of it without trembling. It is the period of transition, when the boy stands on the threshold of manhood and looks out upon an untried world. He has stepped forth from behind the parental shield and stands clad in the armor of his own strength. He confidently believes he can win success and compel fortune to be his willing servant. The world, he thinks, has long waited for his advent and would not run just right without him.

I tremble for him because of the reaction which will come when he discovers how easily his frail armor, which he fancied a paragon of strength, is pierced; how success is hedged in by thousands of difficulties, rendering it all but impossible of attainment; how fortune is no man's willing slave; and how the world seems to neither need nor to care for the little he can do.

It is the period of awakening. Up to this time he has been dreaming of what he would do, now has come the time to do it. But, alas, the reality will prove so different from what youth's dreams pictured it, that all will know the taste of some of the most bitter fruits of disappointment. All will see many of the fondest and noblest hopes of their youth fall, like withered flowers, along the heated pathway of manhood.

Boys, if you ever reach manhood you must pass through this ordeal. The wise thing for you to do is to prepare now to meet it. Learn, while you are young, to let no disappointment overthrow you. All must suffer defeats. Consider each defeat as but a lesson taught by the Great Master, Experience, in whose right hand is victory. Learn not to expect too much either of yourself or of anybody else. Do not imagine that if clouds hide the sun for a time it will always be dark. Clouds are not very substantial things and soon roll away. Learn that while the world has need of all the courage, the manhood, the real value, you can give it, you cannot palm off on to it fictitious courage or counterfeit values. It has its own standards of measurement and you must stand or fall by then. It will relegate you to the place your real character fits you to fill. Remember the world, in comparison to yourself, is very great and you are but as a drop in the ocean of mankind. Do not, therefore, expect the earth to tremble when you move or the ocean to obey the drop. Force, real force, alone can move earth and ocean. Force, real force, alone can sway mankind. Begin now to accumulate this force and let it be an up-lifting and not a down-pulling force. Prepare yourself, while you are young, so that when this critical time comes you can pass through it, as does fine gold through fire, coming forth stronger and purer and leaving the dross behind.

ALWIN JOVENIL.

Success in Life.

WITH the belief that its publication would be of service to young people, the following article, by Mr. George W. Childs, is re-printed.

I have been requested to say something which may be of benefit to young men. It is thought that, because I have been a young man and have worked hard and have achieved success, I am qualified to advise others who are starting in life. It is not for me to decide whether or not this idea is correct. But I am sure that few benefits can be conferred upon humanity more important than to help the young to lead good and useful lives, and if anything I can say will promote that end I am willing and happy to say it.

Literature, ancient and modern, is already full of wise and noble instructions on this very point. I cannot hope to improve upon the counsel of those who have spoken before me. But it often happens that people will be less impressed by an abstract statement of truth than by concrete illustrations drawn from actual life. A thing may appear impracticable until it is done. After it has been accomplished, by some individual, then other persons find it comparatively easy to do again. Bearing this fact in mind, I hope I shall be excused for basing my remarks upon the actions and results of my own life, for I am sure that what I have done may be done by others. There is nothing miraculous in the success I have met with. If a man has good principles, and does his best to act up to them, he should not fail of success, though it may not be success of precisely the same kind or degree as mine. There are innumerable ways of being useful in the world, and each man has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Each man will walk in the path best adapted to him; but there is no reason why every path should not lead toward the benefiting of one's-self and of men in general. Good principles are just as good for the artist as for the mechanic—for the poet as for the farmer—for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it. Would you learn the lesson of success, here it is in three words. Would you climb the ladder, there it is, just three rounds—INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE, FRUGALITY. Write these words upon your hearts and practice them in your lives. It is a good thing to have a good motto, but it is better to live up to one. Four other mottoes have ever been helpful and encouraging to me throughout my busy life: "Be true;" "Be kind;" "Do the best, and leave the rest;" "What can't be cured must be endured."

The perfect man, in my opinion, is, as I wrote in answer to the question of the New York *Herald*, one who has a clear conscience, an honest purpose, a bright mind, and a healthy body.

WORK WITHOUT KID GLOVES.

It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work and not to be afraid of any kind of work that is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was 12 years old, and I have never been dependent on others since then. I had had some schooling, but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might not be a good thing for those who could afford it, and who could make a good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important for me as to be earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia, I overheard one of my relatives say that I would soon have enough of that, and would be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I never would go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains. I came to Philadelphia with three dollars in my pocket. I found board and lodgings for two dollars and a half, and then I got a place in a bookstore for three dollars. That gave me a surplus of fifty cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to do, but I did all I could, and put my whole heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to make fires, clean and sweep, and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then, and I should not now. If it were necessary, I would sweep out my office to-day; and I often carry bundles. But the other

day a youth came to me and asked if I could find some employment for him. His father had died, and his mother could not support him, and he wished to support himself. I looked at him, and saw that he had on very nice clothes, and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheelbarrow. He seemed surprised, and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he wasn't anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men, who talk about wanting to work, but, when it comes to the point, they want to do only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers, and what is worthy of one is not unworthy of any one. The Bible says that it is what cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.

WORK MUST BE RIGHTLY DIRECTED.

But a man can be industrious, and yet his industry may not achieve much valuable result. You must not only work, but must select your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become, as well as do what lies to your hand. While I was working as errand boy, I improved such opportunity as I had, to read books and to attend book sales at night, so as to learn the market value of books and anything else that might be useful to me hereafter in my business. It was my aim always to be in a position where I could use my best talents to the best advantage. I fixed my ambition high, so that, even if I did not realize the highest, I might at least always be tending upwards. A man should not only use all his faculties, but be constantly developing them, so that he can do more. If you go at a thing with your whole heart and mind, though you may not be exceptionally able, it is wonderful how much you may accomplish. But if you are half-hearted you will fail. You must not yield to the temptation to relax your efforts, and turn off and amuse yourself. When I was young I lived near a theatre, and many of the actors knew me, and I might have gone at any time and witnessed the performance, without having to pay for it. Other boys, acquaintances of mine, used to do it, and I would have liked to do it. But I thought it over and made up my mind that I would not. And I never did. This self-denial, if it may be called that, did not make me morose or unhappy. On the contrary, I was always cheerful. I took an interest in my work and took pleasure in doing it well, and in the feeling that I was getting on and in a way to become something. And that sort of pleasure is, after all, more real and lasting than is to be got from going to a theatre, when one might be studying or doing something more useful.

As time went on I kept bettering my position, and when I had an office in the *Public Ledger* building I believe I said to myself "Some time I will own that paper." At any rate, I directed my work in such a way, that, when the time came that I was able to buy it, I was also able to manage it rightly. There is little use in procuring a valuable property unless you have trained yourself to use it in a proper manner. The changes that I made in the *Ledger* at first had the effect of decreasing its circulation; but, before long, it increased again, until it greatly surpassed what it had ever been before. I have always believed that it is possible to unite success in business with strict moral integrity. I am aware that many people think that the ethics of business, or of politics, are quite distinct, and that a man may do things in his public employment which he will not think it right to do in his domestic or private life. I do not agree with this view, and if the record of my life has any value, it is in showing that at least it is not necessary to success in business that a man should indulge in "sharp" practices. But even if it were necessary, still it would not follow that it is worth while. We cannot afford to do or say a mean thing. There are higher satisfactions than the mere getting of money, and riches cannot compensate a man for the consciousness of having lived a dishonorable and selfish life.

OFFERING A HELPING HAND.

Speaking of selfishness leads one to speak of generosity. I think the habit of generosity may be cultivated like other habits. And I have felt that it is a great mistake to put off being generous until after you are dead. In the first place,

you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do; and, again no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it for yourself. It is a great pleasure to be brought into personal relations of that kind, and to make people feel that you are not a philanthropist in the abstract, but that you are interested in them personally, and care for their welfare. In that way you benefit them not merely in a natural way, but you make them feel that men are really brothers, and that they were made to help one another. That feeling is not only agreeable in itself, but it will be apt to prompt them to carry out the principle themselves. Put yourself into all you do and let others feel that you are there. Do not only contribute to a charitable object, but go yourself and help. It may seem an inconvenience at first, but soon you will come to consider it worth any inconvenience.

I cannot lay too great a stress on the matter of strict TEMPERANCE. Drinking beer, wine, or spirits is a useless and dangerous habit. It does no good, and if the habit is continued it is almost sure to lead to destruction and death. Taste not, touch not, handle not. You should have courage enough to say No, if you are asked to drink. In looking back over my life I can recall many of the best and most promising of my companions who were ruined by the habit of drinking—not one of whom ever imagined that he would be wrecked in mind and body, and eventually fill a drunkard's grave. There is no safety in moderate drinking; every one who touches it at all is in danger.

Perhaps I ought to say a word about the companions a young man should choose for himself in life. You should try to make companions of the best people you can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. It is not necessary, for this purpose, to be a genius or to have a remarkable intellect or extraordinary erudition. But, be yourself, and be a man, and learn to think of others before yourself, and you will have friends enough and of the best. To be intimate with the magnanimous and the noble, aids to form those qualities in one's self. A man is known by the company he keeps, and those who know what friends you have will be able to form a very correct idea of what you yourself are. You should see to it that this estimate be as high as your opportunities may secure.

But perhaps I cannot better sum up my advice to young people than to say that I have derived, and still find, the greatest pleasure in my life from doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently, and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that your life was not worth living.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The American Numismatic Association.

President, WILLIAM G. JERREMS, JR., Chicago, Illinois.
Vice President, JOSEPH HOOKER, Port Hope, Ontario.
Secretary, CHARLES T. TATMAN, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Treasurer, DAVID HARLOWE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Board of Trustees: C. W. STUTESMAN, Bunker Hill, Indiana; W. KELSEY HALL, Peterboro, Ontario; JOHN F. JONES, Jamestown, New York.
Board of Temporary Organization, GEORGE W. RODE, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; J. A. HECKELMAN, Cullom, Illinois; F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ontario.

Communications intended for this department should be sent to C. T. TATMAN, 93 Piedmont Street, Worcester, Mass.

THIS NUMBER will reach subscribers just before the holding of the first annual convention of the A. N. A. At that meeting much important work will be done; and it will necessarily be accomplished by a few members, upon whom is thus placed the responsibility of building a permanent foundation. The great business of the meeting will be the adoption of a constitution.

The board of temporary organization has reported a constitution to the society for its criticism and approval. The document is evidently a hastily arranged affair as it of course had to be. It needs revision to clear up uncertain places and cull out unnecessary words; some of its provisions will doubtless provoke discussion; but—in general it is a praiseworthy work. Its authors deserve the thanks of the Association for having done their work so thoroughly when hurried as they were.

The constitution is manifestly wrong in requiring every

applicant for membership to give bond for \$200.00. This provision is of course made to insure against loss through fraudulent use of the exchange department. In the first place, not all members will care to use that department; in the second place, no lots should be put up exceeding in value \$100.00. We believe in good references but no bond for mere membership. The exchange system should be open only to those who give bond for \$100.00. Moreover, the constitution limits the value of circuit exchange packages at "from \$100.00 to \$200.00." The lower limit is by far too high: *don't crowd out the amateurs!*

The exchange superintendent is supposed to have continually a large stock of other people's coins on hand. Yet he is obliged to give bond for only \$200.00, the value of a single package as laid down in the by-laws. Make it \$1,000.00.

There is a lot of verbiage in the by-laws which should have no place there: namely, in regard to an official organ. If the Association ever decides to publish an exclusive journal of its own, then will be the time to make by-laws for its government. What the constitution has to say on the matter sounds like mere statement of opinion and preference.

An annual convention is provided for, always to be held the first Wednesday in October. Most people can best leave their business in mid-summer. Therefore we believe no arbitrary date should be fixed, but that the convention should be held in August or the early part of September. Dr. Heath wisely suggests that in appointing a date for meeting, thought should be taken of G. A. R. excursions, conventions of our brother societies, and other considerations whereby our pleasure may be enhanced through careful choice of time and place.

The officers named in the reported constitution are: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Superintendent of Exchange, and five Trustees.

This last of the by-laws say: "Prior to any general election it shall be the duty of the trustees to call for nomination to the offices to be filled and to announce the same *at least 60 to 90 days* previous to the closing of the polls." This sounds a good deal like the order of the inexperienced infantry officer who commanded his platoon to "Backward march two or three paces!"

Who ever saw the first draft of a long document that was perfectly satisfactory? Nobody. Let us hope that the excellent work of our temporary board will be supplemented by careful revision on the part of the convention which meets at Chicago October 7, and that the result will be a perfect constitution.

A. N. A. Notes.

IN our August issue a mistake was made in listing member number 11 as A. W. Shaw, of Jackson, Mich. Number 11 is Mr. F. R. Kimball, of Waltham, Mass.

Dr. George F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., can have the vote of every member of the Association for any office he will consent to take. The doctor is modest, however, and says: "Nothing would please me better than that our temporary officers should be made permanent."

Ballots have been sent to all members for voting for permanent officers. The polls close October 1, and the result will be announced at the convention which will be held October 7, in Chicago.

Among the voters by proxy, there is one who has already made a motion to hold the 1892 convention in Boston. We would love dearly to see A. N. A. members flocking to Massachusetts, but feel compelled to say that we think a greater attendance could be secured by going to Washington. The G. A. R. re-union takes place in the Capital in August. Fares on all railroads will be greatly decreased, so that members will more generally attend than they would if they had to go an equal distance at double the cost. When the Association youth gets older and stronger, it can make its appointments where it will; but now it will be policy to see where the smoothest path lies. Washington in 1892!

The following new members have been enrolled since the last issue of PLAIN TALK:

31. Wm. W. Kilborn, 46 Maple St., Meriden, Conn.
32. Clarence Mathis, Greenwood, Neb.

33. George B. Ward, Box 170, Grand Rapids, Mich.
34. R. D. Hay, Winston, N. C.
35. J. Leslie Garner, Box 473, Milwaukee, Wis.
36. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.
37. N. G. Seymour, 10 Sterling St., Watertown, N. Y.
38. Charles L. Houseman, Box 361, London, Ont.
39. C. H. Trask, Middlebury, Conn.
40. Jas. B. Breeding, 231 E. Houston St., San Antonio, Texas.

The old Bay State still leads, with seven members. New York has six, and Ontario, six.

Treasurer Harlowe's address is: 28 Mitchell Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Dues will probably be fixed at \$1.00 per year.

Numismatic Puzzle Explained.

MOST coin enthusiasts have, during their collecting experience, occasionally run across coins of the exact appearance of the Spanish dollars, except that they are made of copper, instead of silver. Some have at first taken these coppers to be genuine Spanish minor value coins. They are really counterfeit dollars from which a tin-coating or silver plating has been worn off. The following authentic account of these pieces is doubly interesting because of its antiquity. The article is taken from the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal* for April 29, 1793, and is headed:

COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR.

The public are cautioned against receiving Counterfeit Dollars; as there are many in circulation. One emission is dated 1790, and is well executed. The words "Carolus IV." appear as though struck with a new die, and the inside edges of the letters are raised. * * * *

They have the complexion of blocktin, but by rubbing it will appear that they are made of copper. They ring rather sharper than good dollars; and the only letters ill executed are the E's in the words "DEI" and "REX," and in them the upper part is, if anything, longer than the lower part.

Liberty.



NOT so many subscribers as we had wished took the trouble to express their opinions in regard to the best coined representation of Liberty. Those who did seemed to be as well satisfied with the Bland Silver Dollar as any.

The portrait engraved on this coin is that of a young Philadelphia school teacher who is said to have the finest profile in America. The Engraver is

a young Englishman named Morgan; his initial "M" may be found on each side of the dollar. Can you discover it on the reverse?

Numismatic Notes.

EARLY in September I received a pleasant call from Mr. Francis R. Kimball, of Waltham, Mass. Mr. Kimball carries quite a large stock of fine pieces, and displayed some beautiful coins, especially in the line of U. S. cents.

Mr. Herbert F. Morey, of Boston, has lately returned from a European trip, bringing with him about 5,000 coins picked up in England, France, and Belgium. On the day after his arrival in America Mr. Morey sold a very valuable set of English medals at a fancy price. He now has on hand a beautiful set of French royal medals from Pharoabond to Louis Philippe. The value of this rare set of about 60 medals is \$125.

Mr. W. Von Bergen, proprietor of the "Numismatic Bank" has a pleasant office at 89 Court St., Boston. Unluckily for the coin editor, Mr. Von Bergen was out when PLAIN TALK's representative called.

Our worthy Vice-President, Joseph Hooper, Esq., of Port Hope, Ontario, has probably the finest private collection of coins in the Dominion. He has been collecting nearly a

quarter of a century. The value of this magnificent collection of silver and bronze coins and medals is estimated at about \$10,000—*The Numismatist*.

Mr. F. C. Browne, of Framingham, Mass., member of the A. N. A., has a collection numbering over 4,000 varieties of small silver and copper.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York City have sold 6,000 sets of the coins of the Congo Free State. These coins have had the most extensive run of anything for a good while. They are queer looking things, but not beautiful, Dr. Heath.

A valuable numismatic work has just been published in London, entitled, "Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century." The author, George C. Williamson, F. R. H. S., describes upwards of 20,000 tokens in the 1,585 pages of his book. Numerous engravings embellish the work.

Dr. A. W. R. Pihlgren, of Worcester, Mass., has gone on a few month's trip to Europe, where he will try to gather some numismatic gems.

Chapman Brothers, of 1,348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, sold, July 15, 16, and 17, the "Warner Collection" of coins. There were 2,000 lots, comprising many thousands of pieces. Lot number 1849 contained the largest collection of Communion tokens ever gathered, and embraced 1,185 pieces. Seventy-five cents pays for a priced catalogue of this very interesting sale. The coins sold were mostly owned by Mrs. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., with a small invoice from Miss May Warner, and some from Hon. Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Me.

The "Franklin" or "Fugio" cent of 1787, which is generally classed among the colonial coins, was the first coin struck with the authority of the United States government. Chapman now catalogues it in its proper place at the head of the list of "U. S. Cents."

Herman Plantz, Esq., formerly city treasurer for Chicago, has a fine collection of 3,000 varieties. His cabinet was recently described in a long article in the *Chicago Daily News*.

A Correction.

TO THE EDITOR OF PLAIN TALK:

YOUR interesting paper has been duly received and we congratulate you on its appearance and success.

In your article on the Virginia half penny you make a slight mistake which pardon our correcting. The specimens in silver are all of date 1774 which has a different obverse from the one of 1773; the hair is long and flowing (same obverse as was on the guinea of the time) and the legend is GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

There are many minute die differences to prove the need and existence of numerous dies: the coins must certainly have been struck with authority as we have them from very poor to bright red. The latter all came from a small keg discovered many years since by Col. M. T. Cohen in an ancestor's warehouse either in Baltimore or Richmond—we incline to the latter place—where they had lain untouched ever since they were packed in England at the mint.

Very Respectfully,

S. H. and H. CHAPMAN.

[We thank the Messrs. Chapman for their valuable correction and hope they will continue to keep as strict a watch of our columns.]

Answers to Queries.

F. W. Shaver, Peach River, N. Y.—Your coin is an English half-penny of George II. and is comparatively common.

Milford Jones, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Your 1793 cent has evidently been severely "tooled:" that is, the lines in the hair, date, etc., have been made more prominent by the use of an engraving tool. This practice is not to be encouraged.

IN a recent letter from W. J. Parrish, the well and favorably known stamp dealer of Kansas City, the statement is made that he will not attempt this winter to do any stamp business as his time is too fully occupied with his regular work. It is to be hoped that he may soon be found on the active list once more.

PHILATELY.

ALVAH DAVISON, - - - - - EDITOR,
176 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Stamp Collecting.

HOW TO COLLECT FROM THE BEGINNING, UP.

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[CONCLUDED.]

BUYING STAMPS.

If you cannot obtain stamps in any of the ways mentioned above, you can purchase them at a small outlay, all dealers selling them in a variety of ways.



At the beginning of a collection it is well to purchase some cheap packets of stamps, as from these you will generally obtain some duplicates which are good for trading.

Two kinds of packets are sold, one being "assorted" containing several stamps of one kind, and the other kind being "all different." If you want packets with duplicates you should order the assorted kind.

Packets are sold from five cents up and a variety of them are offered by all dealers.

If you desire to buy stamps singly, you can order the ones you want from the dealers list.

In buying single stamps an excellent method is to select them from "approval sheets." These are sheets of stamps with the prices attached, sent out by the dealers, and you take from them the stamps you want, returning the balance with the cash for those removed from the sheet.



In buying in this way you have an opportunity to see the stamps, and if you do not like some of the specimens you need not take them.

On these approval sheets the dealers allow from one-quarter to one-third reduction on the price of the stamps, and by getting your friends to buy from your sheets the percentage of reduction is your profit. So if you sell one dollar's worth and the dealer allows you one-third off, you make a profit of 33 cents for your trouble. By selling stamps in this way you can make enough money to buy a large number for yourself.



TRADING STAMPS.

Every collector accumulates a number of duplicate stamps, and these he should trade with the other collectors for stamps not in his collection. The basis for trading should always be the catalogue prices of the stamps: thus if you have a stamp priced at four cents, you should not trade it for one worth only two cents, but you should get stamps to the same value for it.

For trading it is best to have a small book which can be carried in the coat pocket, in which your duplicates should be attached with hinges. In this way you can readily show them, while the book will keep them clean and in good condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

If there are no collectors in your neighborhood or town, show this pamphlet to your friends or have them write to the address on the back for a copy. They will like the pursuit and will want to start a collection at once—all boys do, and once you have started, you will see more pleasure in it than any pastime you ever heard of. You will want to be trading all the time, while stamp after stamp will be added to your growing collection. Now one from Asia, then from Australia, another from South America, and right after it one from India, while Africa, Central America, Oceanica, aye from the uttermost ends of the earth the specimens roll in to please the fancies of the ardent collectors, while they

*Pleased, delighted, enraptured,
Gather them in,
And spread the glad tidings
Philately is King!*

Auction Sales of Stamps.

IT IS a singular thing what a hold the auction sales of stamps have taken on the stamp collectors, and the extent to which they are used. An auction sale of postage stamps in these days which only amounts to five or six hundred dollars, is considered a very small sale, some of them being so large as to require two evenings in which to sell them, and amounting to five and six thousand dollars in value. Often a buyer will get a bargain by obtaining stamps at a very low price, while again a specimen will bring a price far beyond the catalogue rate.

This may seem strange to many, but the fact about it is that the dealers cannot supply these specimens, and those who purchase, know this, and to get the stamp they must pay a good sum, because there are usually a number who want it, and are willing to pay high to have it in their collection.

One stamp which usually brings a good sum in excess of the catalogue rate, is the twelve cent stamp of the 1870 issue United States, this being the grilled variety. This stamp is now rated at ten dollars, while about a year ago it was rated at only five dollars.

In Mr. Rogers' sale a short time ago a specimen of this stamp went at eighteen dollars, and one in Mr. Gremmel's sale brought over thirteen dollars. The twenty-four cent stamp of the same issue is also rated at ten dollars, and yet I believe it will bring as much as the twelve.

These are but specimen cases, and they show that the catalogue is not an unerring guide to the market value of a stamp.

The great increase in the auction sales and the additional interest manifested, is but an indication of the growth of the pursuit, while this increased interest brings lower prices for disposing of collections in this manner. The charge for catalogue and selling at one time was 25 per cent. but this rate is now reduced by some firms to only ten per cent. During the hot spell some of the New York dealers provided ice cream at their auctions, and they were probably repaid in the increased number and interest manifested.

If there is any point in the article concluded in this number on which any reader would like further light, we will be pleased to hear from them regarding it.

The Sixth Annual convention of the American Philatelic Association was held in the New York Times building on August 17th, and continued for three days. This Association is composed of stamp collectors in every State in the Union, a convention being held every year. The next will open at Niagara Falls, in 1892, and no doubt in Chicago in 1893. The Association is a grand thing and every stamp collector should be proud to be enrolled as a member. The membership is now about six hundred, and the editor will be glad to furnish full particulars of its workings, benefits, etc., to all applicants.

In these days of rapid communication it seems strange that the post office authorities of this country have never devised some better method of carrying the mails between nearby points, than by the use of horses. Cities are growing larger, the vast business of the post office is increasing by long strides, the rates are constantly being reduced, meaning a proportionate growth of business, and yet in many cities it is a well-known fact that the methods of transporting the mails are slow. The government makes every effort to get the mails to far away cities in the shortest time possible, and yet *in the cities* is where much time is lost. Collections can be made quicker than are now done by carriers, these poor fellows often being seen struggling along under a weight of letters which should be put on nothing short of a horse, and yet they are expected to go quickly!

From the following clipping it appears that to the postmaster at St. Louis is due the credit for taking steps looking to a more rapid method of city communication, and it is to be hoped that it will prove so successful as to have many imitators in other places:

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Postmaster-General is just now much interested in a scheme of Postmaster Harlow, of St. Louis, now in Washington. His plan is to facilitate the collection and delivery of mail in large cities by the intro-

duction of a system very much like that of the railway mail service. In studying the methods of wagon distribution and collection now in operation in Berlin, it occurred to Major Harlow that this valuable service would be very much quickened and otherwise improved by utilizing the street-car system of St. Louis by attaching a small postal car to some of the cable trains.

This miniature railway postal car, so to speak, could make half a dozen trips a day, without the slightest interference with the regular schedule time of the roads, and the plan proposes that in place of the six large sub-stations, thirty or forty small stations be conveniently located on the lines of the cars. The bulk of the mail for the different sub-stations could be assorted before it left the post-office, and all the distribution necessary would consist merely in classifying the mail deposited in the car while in transit. The letter-carriers would proceed from these sub-stations directly to their respective routes without the present loss of time. In St. Louis this item alone would save from eighty to one-hundred hours a day, or \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually.—*N. Y. World.*

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS DEPARTMENT.

This department is devoted to the interests and welfare of the Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid Societies of the United States of America.
Edited by Edgar D. Melville, (of Camp 239, Penna. Div., S. V., U. S. A.) 925 Up-and Street, Chester, Pa., to whom all communications relating to this department should be sent.

PENNSYLVANIA—PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Chaplain Harry Knoll, Jr., and brother Henry Hornstein, were installed as Camp Council and Principal Musician respectively, of General John A. Koltes Camp, No. 228, of Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, August 19th, 1891.

Gen. John A. Koltes Camp, No. 228, recently held an election for First Lieutenant, (in accordance with Special Order No. 37), to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. John Donovan, the candidates being Acting First Lieutenant Harry J. Snyder and Second Lieutenant A. Wesley Weikel.

On a ballot being taking, the result was announced as being 13 to 7, in favor of Second Lieutenant Weikel, who was therefore declared elected, and was at once installed by Captain Albert N. Schickle. A. W. W.

PENNSYLVANIA LADIES' AIDS.

Aid 26, of Chester, now meets on Thursday evenings instead of Tuesday evenings as heretofore. The excursion that was given to Lincoln Park, N. J., on Saturday, August 22d, proved to be a financial success.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Abby J. Slocum Tent, No. 1, accompanied the Farragut Woman's Relief Corps on a recent excursion to Rocky Point, and on August 19th a clam bake was given by Miss Grace Burgess at her father's residence in Pawtuxet, to which the officers and members of Tent No. 1, were invited. The affair was one that will long be remembered by the Daughters who attended. Dinner was served at one o'clock, after which Sisters Fisher and McGrail were called upon for remarks. They responded with recitations and songs. At three o'clock the President, Mrs. M. E. Gammons, accompanied by all the members present, embarked for a sail up the Pawtuxet. Upon the return of the party at six o'clock, they were joined by several members of the Son's of Veterans. Supper was served at nine o'clock, and the evening was passed in an enjoyable manner. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Eaton, Superintendent of the Turkey Red Dyeing Co.; Frank Rogers and Charles Adams, of McClellan Camp, S. of V., and Charles Leach. The ladies present were Mrs. Pearl, Mrs. Budlong, Mrs. Gammons, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. McGrail, Mrs. Viall, and others.

Tent No. 1, are making arrangements to visit Warren at an early date. This Tent, assisted by Mattie E. Gammons Tent, of East Providence, are to present the Warren Post, G. A. R., with a flag.

BUGLE NOTES.

Bucktail Camp, No. 184, of Curwensville, Clearfield County, Pa., is composed exclusively of the sons of soldiers who fought in the Bucktail Rifle Regiment.

The Veterans of that command will hold a re-union at Mauch Chunk this month and every one of the members of Bucktail Camp will be present if they possibly can.

The Bucktail Band, a band of music, composed exclusively of Sons of Bucktail Riflemen, will also attend the re-union and furnish the music for the occasion.

The band has its headquarters at Stony Fork, Tioga County, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Reserves Camp, No. 7, of Philadelphia, Pa., which is composed of sons of reserves veterans, will attend the re-union of the Reserves Post, No. 191, which will be held this month.

Following is the last quarter's consolidated report of the Adjutant's department for the Pennsylvania Division: Members and Camps at date of last report, 161 Camps and 5,145 members; gained by organization and muster, 11 Camps and 666 members; gained by transfer, 9 members; gained by re-instatement, 10 Camps and 324 members. Loss by Camps that were disbanded, 2 Camps, 30 members; by death, 11 members; honorable discharge, 12; by transfer, 18 members; by suspensions, 14 Camps, 667 members; dropped, 135 members. Number in good standing, 166 Camps, 5,408 members.

On Wednesday, September 7th, a preliminary meeting consisting of the representatives of Camps Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 27, 40, 80, and 400, was held in Philadelphia, at which it was agreed to organize a regiment composed of the guards attached to the different camps in that city. L. F. Drake, of Camp No. 1, was elected Colonel, and J. Dagelman, of Camp No. 13, as Lieutenant.

As a number of camps have as yet not attached themselves, it was decided to hold over the election of the other officers until the next meeting, as it is desired that they shall have a voice in filling the remaining vacancies.

At the recent annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans in Minneapolis, Minn., a telegraph despatch was sent out stating that the Commander-in-Chief reported the membership of the order to be 150,000. This is a mis-statement as has been found. The true number is 54,588, showing a net increase of 1,692 in one year. The large losses in some states was the main cause of this small gain. During the last quarter there were 10,814 members suspended. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan showed the greatest losses. The net loss in Pennsylvania during the past year was 150 members. The ten largest divisions are: Ohio, with 6,678 members, a loss of 1,262; Illinois contains 5,472 members, a loss of 2,497; Pennsylvania is third with 5,408 members; Massachusetts contains 5,101, a gain of 926; New York has 4,542 members, a gain of 2,239; Kansas reports 3,724, a gain of 884; Indiana has 2,735, a loss of 887; Michigan contains 2,218 members, a loss of 679; Nebraska with 2,111, a gain of 1,076; Vermont has 1,477, a gain of 303. The smallest division is Florida; it contains seventy-five members, a gain of twelve.

As agreed upon during the session of the convention, the secret work and ritual of the order have undergone some very important changes. The obligation of the Grand Army comrades remains unchanged. The muster-in ceremonies have been somewhat condensed. The organization ceremonies remain unchanged. The installation ceremonies have been materially abbreviated. The burial service is slightly amended.

Three distinct instructive services have been proposed, and will represent the Revolutionary epoch, the Constitutional epoch, and the Preservatory or Rebellion epoch of the nation's history with appropriate tableaux and illuminations.

Hereafter all male descendants of Union soldiers, sailors and marines are eligible to membership, instead of as heretofore all "lineal descendants."

There will be no youthful colonels and generals hereafter, as this was considered the weak point in the order.

The following relative to the formation of Sons of Veterans' Guards, was adopted: Whenever thirty-two or more members of one or more neighboring corps, in good standing, desire, they can receive authority from the Commander-in-Chief to form an armed company or guard. Ten full companies shall constitute a regiment. The uniform and tactics are to be similar to those of the United States Army.

PUZZLEDOM

CONDUCTED BY "FISCO."

Address all communications pertaining to this Department to EDGAR D. MELVILLE, Puzzle Editor PLAIN TALK 925 Upland Street, Chester, Pa.

Answers to Puzzles that appeared in the August number.

No. 1. a
a b
a b e
i d o l
a d o r e
a b o r t
a b e l e

No. 2. w
l a p
l a d l e
w a d d i n g
p l i e d
e n d
g

No. 3. c a r e
o v e n
d e a d
e r r s

No. 4. Plain Talk.

No. 5. Heliotrope.

No. 6. w
p e r
p i l e d
w e l f a r e
r e a d y
d r y
e

No. 7. p
p e t
M a r i a
p a n i c l e

No. 8. j e a r s
e l s i n
a s i d e
r i d g e
s n e e r

No. 9. k
o n e
k n e a d
e a t
d

No. 10. Asunder.

New Puzzles.

No. 1. ANAGRAM.

We've "got in coin" a mighty fad,
With puzzles too, 'tis just as bad,
And yet, alas! I must confess
I wish all riddles I could guess.
Pala, Cal. "HERCULES."

No. 2. CHARADE.

A wicked whole named Gunn
Was *primaled* for with fun,
But when a pistol he drew,
And a funny last slew,
'Twas apt to make funny folks run.
Phila., Pa. "ARTY FISHEL."

No. 3. SQUARE.

1. A piece of turf or peat cut into a four square figure. 2. To lift up. 3. Those who profess and practice the liberal arts. 4. Plants of the genus *Bellis*. 5. Amusing. 6. A P. O. of Walker Co., Georgia. 7. Persons to whom leases are given.

West Gray, Me. "ALEX."

No. 4. ANAGRAM.

Of all the fair girls of the earth's great land

There's none to compare with the American brand;

High spirited and proud, noble and refined,

Heavenly gifted, charitable and kind.

They make the best sisters, ditto the wives,

Kind-hearted mothers, true blue are their lives,

Don't hesitate a moment your choice for to make

When you a partner wish for to take.

See that she is of the American brand.

—Rhodes.

AMERICAN GIRL OF ODE'S

Jersey City, N. J. "INCOGNITO."

No. 5. NUMERICAL.

My whole can never go without

My own, 8, 6, 4, 2.

Whole's wealthy, but it don't have gout,
And fairs it gobbles too!

What is it now I softly hear,

'Tis but 5, 7, 3.

It's meaning's very, very clear,

For nothing it can be,

And now I clearly write here pure,

The least, the little 1,

You'll know that fellow I am sure

When with this you are done.

Waterman, Ill. "SOLO." "

No. 6. INVERTED PYRAMID.

Across—1. An impression made upon the mind through the organs of sense.

2. A geometrical figure. 3. Tested. 4.

An impersonal pronoun. 5. A letter.

Down. 1. A letter. 2. A boys' nickname. 3. The egg of a louse. 4. A cotton fabric worn by Indian women. 5.

Harmony. 6. Parts of the body. 7.

The poetical name of India. 8. A force or natural power. 9. A letter.

Nutley, N. J. "LATIO."

No. 7. REVERSALS.

Example—a verb; a period—answers:

are; era.

Words of 4 letters.

1. A girl's name; a girl's name.

2. Bolts; to clip.

3. Small animals; a heavenly body.

4. Fruits of trees; to confound with

noise.

5. A period: to send forth.

6. Painful; one of the gods.

7. A boy's name; a boy's name.

8. A strong taste; an insect.

9. To suppose; a reward.

10. To join; to produce.

White Plains, N. Y. "E. L. H."

No. 8. DIAMONDS.

1. A letter; 2. To thrust; 3. Painters; 3. Pumice hoof; 5. Silent; 6. Prescribe; 7. A letter.

1. A letter; 2. Anything small; 3. Poisonous; 4. Poisonous; 5. A coin of Siam; 6. Wolfgram; 7. A letter.

1. A letter; 2. A simpleton; 3. Derived from fat; 4. Laminated; 5. Pointed; 6. A mean fellow; 7. A letter.

Sunbury, O. "METEOR."

No. 9. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters and am a question of interest to more than one reader of PLAIN TALK just now.

My 1, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18 is a season.

" 2, 3, 16, 17 is a dwelling place.

" 4, 5, 10, 12 is a beverage.

" 6, 15, 14, 13 is a fabric.

" 7, 3, 8 is not high.

" 19 is an article.

Boston, Mass. "A. T. M. M.:"

No. 10. Letter Rebus.

GGGGG
G G
G P G
G L
G GGG
G G
GGGGG

Orilla, Ont.

"DON."

Prizes.

For correct list, any two of our "Best books."

For best incomplete list, any one of our "Best books."

The first named prize will be awarded on the following plan: If an even number of correct answers are received the prize will be sent to the one sending the first; if an odd number, to the one sending the middle correct answer, unless divisible by five, when it will be given for the last correct answer.

Answers to puzzles appearing in this issue will be published in the December number, and answers will be received up to November 10th, 1891, but no answers received after that date will count.

Solvers to August Puzzles.

Complete Lists.—E. L. H., White Plains, N. Y., Fancy, Stonington, Conn. and Haight, White Plains, N. Y.

Incomplete Lists.—Sarah Quenes, Syracuse, N. Y., Alex., West Gray, Me., Ideal, Springfield, O., and Mrs. T. N. McClelland, Lexington, Ky., 9; Ophir, Prairie Centre, Ill., and R. G., London, Canada, 8; F. R. Grenny, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, Miss Anna Blackie. Besemer, N. Y., Don, Orillia, Ont., Miss A. T. M. Miller, Boston, Mass. and Hereward, Victoria, Canada, 7; Meteor, Sunbury, Ont., Arty Fishel, Evening Star, Joel H. Hunt, Empty, Nypho, Cinders and Holly, Philadelphia, Pa., 6; Incognito, Jersey City, N. J. 5; Ella Ree, Reading, Pa., 1.

Prize Winners.

For complete list, Miss F. B. Hancox, (Fancy) Stonington, Ct.

For best incomplete list, T. G. Robinson, (Sarah Quenes) Syracuse, N. Y.

Chat.

"FRIEND FISCO."—I congratulate you on your fine appearance in this issue, you will soon reach the top notch, you have a worthy and efficient helper in the person of "Arty Fishel," let the good work go on. I object to such work as No. 4 in this issue competing for my prize, as such work in puzzle craft is termed transmutations. Anagrams must

be in verse form poeticaly shaped, their sense must not be changed. Let all puzzlers pay particular attention to this matter when presenting them otherwise they should be ruled out. * * *

Yours Fraternally,

"INCOGNITO."

The arithmetical puzzle, (No. 7), which appeared in the September number, was published merely as an experiment and will not count in the contest for prizes.

Hereafter, no more arithmetical puzzles will be published.

However, the names of all puzzlers correctly solving the puzzle referred to will receive special mention in the December number.

Answers will be received up to November 10th.

On Labor Day, Nypho and Arty Fishel, two well-known Philadelphia mystifiers, went on a jaunt, and as far as we can learn succeeded quite well in having an enjoyable time. They took a trip to Eden, Bucks County, where the noted puzzler, Si. N. Tist, resides, and paid him a visit. A pleasant day was spent on Si's farm, and the two Philadelphians returned to their homes knowing considerable more about the intricacies of the farming business.

The Diamond Club, of Philadelphia, of which both Nypho and Arty Fishel are prominent members, didn't show up as strong as was expected on Labor Day, on which date the members intended to take a trip, in a body.

Miss A. T. M. M., Boston, Mass.—Your contributions received and with the exception of the four-word-square, are accepted. Thanks. Send puzzles at any time you feel inclined.

Incognito's prize contest closed September 10th, and the first three puzzles appearing in this issue have been decided as the best received.

Our new puzzle friend, Halo, must remember that a one-cent stamp is insufficient on an unsealed envelope containing written correspondence—a heavy fine is imposed by the postal authorities on the person thus intruding if caught in the act. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Hereafter, to have this department more thorough as a strictly first-class puzzle department, we shall exclude from publication any puzzles of the following nature:

- Five-word diamonds.
- Four-word square.
- Pi Puzzles.
- Drop-Letter puzzles.
- One-line Anagram puzzles.

Comfort, a good-sized monthly paper, hailing from Augusta, Maine, has been received. A department devoted to the interests of puzzling, under the attractive title of *The Mystic Castle*, helps to make up its contents. The department is under the able management of the well-known puzzler Oldcastle, of Utica, N. Y.

It must be hereafter understood that one line anagrams will not be accepted. Anagrams to be good ones must be written in verse, consisting of at least four lines, and must contain a key to the solution thereof. The anagrams appearing in this issue present a good example of what we mean.

On September 10th we received a nicely worded charade from Hereward, but it failed to have the answer annexed. We would earnestly request of our Canadian mystic brother to forward it to us as soon as possible, as we intend to use the charade in the November number.

Our readers, old and young, in all parts of the country, are invited to compete for the prizes offered for answers, and to send puzzles for publication, signing name and address, as well as *nom-de-plume*, to all correspondence, remembering if an answer by mail is desired to enclose a two-cent stamp.

William Ellery Krum (Ella Ree) is a prominent cigar manufacturer of Reading, Pa.

Notwithstanding the fact that warm weather as a general rule is not conducive to enthusiasm, yet we have no cause to complain of any great lack of interest concerning Puzzledom during the past summer months.

Winter is fast approaching, and in order to pass away, in an entertaining and instructive manner, the long evenings that attend this part of the year, we earnestly request of every reader to take an interest in the composing and solving of puzzles. Give it a trial and we are confident you will be much pleased with the experience gained.

Since writing the above remarks concerning the arithmetical puzzle, we have been requested to publish more of the kind. As to whether or not we shall continue the publication of puzzles of this nature we have decided to have the matter settled by a vote of the readers. Please let us know your preference regarding this matter. We will extend the time of voting to November 10th.

Special Notice.

THE subscription list of *Young America*, a periodical which suspended publication last spring has been transferred to PLAIN TALK. *Young America's* former editor believes that none of the subscribers will be disappointed in PLAIN TALK, and he cordially commends it to them as a bright, clean, readable publication, well worth renewing their subscriptions to when they have received the numbers due them by *Young America*. That they will look forward to its coming and welcome it heartily is the desire and belief of *Young America's* late editor and publishers.

AN ERROR ACKNOWLEDGED.

In the October, 1890, issue the following arithmetical puzzle and answer was printed:

A man with five weights can weigh any number of pounds from one to one hundred and twenty-one. What are they?

Ans.—1, 3, 9, 29, 81.

The figures "29" should have been "27," in the answer—otherwise it was correct.

CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

This Department is established in response to numerous requests from subscribers. All readers are invited to make use of it, remembering the following rules: FIRST—Brevity. SECOND—Clearness of statement. THIRD—Decisive knowledge of what is wanted. FOURTH—The desirability of confining themselves, as much as possible, to questions of interest to others as well as themselves. All questions will be given attention as early as possible, although in some cases more or less delay may be necessary.

THE WORD HUNT.

L. A. L., writes:—"I have tried for the prize contest 'Win the Kodak' but am almost sure that I do not come in for a prize this time as it was my first effort. I think it would be interesting to us young contestants, and perhaps old ones too if you would publish a full list of the words formed by the highest prize winner—the correct ones I mean—and also to all the readers of PLAIN TALK." The difficulty about this is that the lists would take up much space. Perhaps we may try it sometime when the list is not a large one.

CLUB LIST.

At the request of some subscribers we would announce that we are ready to receive, at reduced rates, subscriptions to almost all publications. In most cases enough can be saved to pay a subscription to PLAIN TALK. Look at these prices, and write us if rates are wanted on other papers. The first column of figures gives the regular subscription price of the different publications, the second column the price including a year's subscription to PLAIN TALK.

The Century,	\$4.00	\$4.00
St. Nicholas,	2.50	2.50
Harper's Magazine,	4.00	3.50
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	3.75
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	3.75
Harper's Young People,	2.00	2.10
Scribner's Magazine,	3.00	3.00
Wide Awake,	2.40	2.50

Exchange and Sale Department.

Subscribers who pay \$1.00 per year have the privilege of this department free, subject to the following rules. To those not subscribers the charge is 1 cent per word per issue. Old subscribers who were on our books March 1, 1891, have the privilege of this department free to the close of 1891, regardless of the amount paid for subscription. It must be understood that we can take no responsibility concerning exchanges effected by means of this department, neither will the reliability of exchangers be guaranteed. To avoid any misunderstanding in the matter, it would be advisable for those contemplating exchanging to write for particulars to the addresses before sending the articles desired. Notices must be plainly and concisely written, following the general arrangement given below, and on one side of the paper only. Send as often as you please, but not more than one notice for single issue. Notices of more than 40 words not inserted. Notices are not repeated, i. e., a notice can have but one insertion. Exchange notices of revolvers, "trashy" novels, etc., not inserted. The publishers reserve the right to decline to insert any notice if they think best.

C. L. Duff, Clay City, Ill.—Pure bred Irish setter, English greyhound, Scotch terrier and pug puppies. Dirt cheap. List sent free.

Fred. Rowell, Stamford, Conn.—Free! Photograph camera. Particulars for stamp.

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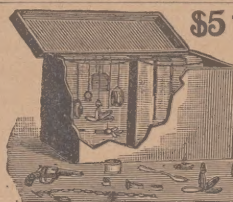


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*	12c purple	50	35
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*929.	Hornet, wr., 2c br.	15	9
57.	Argentine, '90, 25c m've.		20
59.	'90, 60c black		25
*140.	'78 1c carmine wrap.	5	3
*	'90, ½c on 12c blue, black sur'.	3	2
*	'90, ½c on 12c blue, red sur'.		3
	'90, 50c orange		25
	6c blk. on bluish p.		5
171.	Austria, Italian prov, '63, 5s rose	10	5
215.	Levant, '88, 10par on 3kr green	4	3
217.	'88, 10pia on 10 kr blue	5	2
52.	Azores, '83, 10r green		10
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49.	Austria, '90, 15kr, car. & black.		3
50.	'90, 20kr olive green and black		4
*	" 10par on 3 kr. gr.		4
*	Corea, '85-'86, 5m, 10m, 25m, 50m, 100m, the set	43	25
*	India, Alwur, '77, ½a blue....	4	2
* 7.	Bamra, '90, ½a blk., rose lilac p.		4
* 8.	'90, ½a blk., green p.		5
* 15.	Bhopaul, '84, ½a blue green...	5	2
* 18.	'86, ½a green	5	2
* 2.	Holkar, '89, ½a br'ish mauve..	6	3
* 2.	Jhalawar, '90, ½a gr.	6	3
* 5.	Jummoo Kashmir, '78, ½a red..	15	6
* 27.	Pountch, '87, ½a verm'. green wove batonne p.	15	6
* 32.	'89, ½a verm', orange wove batonne p.	4	3
* 4.	Sirmoor, '85, 6p gr.	5	3
* 6.	'85, 2a carmine	18	10
*	Martinique, 05c on 40c blk on lav Paraguay, 1c green, off. blue		6
*	sur' 2c red, off., red sur'		10
* 43.	Siam, '91, 2a on 3a gr. and blue		10
205.	Spain, '89, 4p carmine	15	7
* 48.	Western Aus., '90, 2p slate....	10	8
*	Bolivia, '76, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, the set		1 75
27.	Bosnia, '85, 1n red, rev. used postally	35	15

SCARCE STAMPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Stamps sent on approval against satisfactory reference.

Agents Wanted to sell Stamps from Sheets.

Please mention this paper when answering Ads.